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THE DAILY NEWS.

By P. M. HALE.
Published Daily (except Monday) and Weekly.

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NOON REPORTS.

Compromise Effected

LONDON, June 26.—The *Morning Post* says, we understand the following compromise has been entered into between Gladstone and Labouchere, the latter acting for Bradlaugh. Bradlaugh was to abandon his intention of presenting himself to take the seat, on pledge given by Gladstone that he (Gladstone) would support, as a vote of confidence in the Government, Labouchere's motion to rescind the resolution of the House. Gladstone has thus pledged himself and his Government to Bradlaugh's cause.

The Austrian Ministry.

LONDON, June 26.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says the reconstruction of the Austrian ministry is regarded as completed and an official announcement is expected daily. Herr Denajuski takes the Ministry of Finance; Baron Street that of Justice; Major General Baron Welserheim that of Militia, and Baron Kremer that of Commerce.

Political.

LONDON, June 26.—A Rome dispatch says the success of the Clericals at the recent municipal elections has caused the Pope to decide to consent to the participation of Catholics in political elections.

An Impending Strike.

LILLE, June 26.—The strike of a considerable number of operatives in this city is impending.

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

Fighting Strikers.

JACKSONVILLE, July 26.—A strike of the workmen in the saw mills just below this city has been going on for several days. Last night it culminated in a collision between some special policemen detailed for duty by the mayor of the city, and the strikers, who had assembled to intimidate the men who had been induced to continue their work. In the collision one policeman was shot, the ball striking him on the lower rib on the right side, and glancing lodged in his back. Three of the strikers were wounded, but none killed. Twenty-five or thirty shots were fired before the riot was quelled. This morning the fight was renewed to some extent and a policeman received three shots, but without serious injury. Some of the strikers were seriously clubbed, but none killed. All day the public has been excited and more trouble is anticipated to-night, but ample preparations are being made for all emergencies. The mills shut down at first, but they are now running short-handed.

Sentenced and Suspended.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—William W. Beasley, convicted of manslaughter for killing Mrs. Herbert by throwing her from a third-story gallery, was to-day sentenced by Judge Whitaker to twenty years hard labor—the full extent of the law. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

The sentence of Milia and Symonds for their connection with the Iron Cross fire has been continued until Saturday next.

Blown From a Gun.

ATLANTA, GA., June 26.—A young man by the name of Ed. Stevens, at Eufaula, Ala., had both arms shattered by the premature explosion of a cannon fired in honor of the nomination of Hancock and English. He has since died.

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MAY 26, 1880.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XVII. RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1880. NO. 93.

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COMPANY SHOPS, May 31st, 188
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P. B. RUFFIN,
jel lawtjy1-dt8. Secretary.

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I will sell my stock as a whole to any one wishing to engage in the business. Call and examine for yourself. I want to get out of the business if I can without too great a sacrifice.
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Desks,
Chairs, Rockers,
And many other goods, which will be sold cheap for cash. Now is your time to secure bargains.
oct 27 '80

THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY.....JUNE 27, 1880.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Among the Institutions of which North Carolinians generally and the Methodist people of the State, especially, have reason to boast, Trinity College stands in the foremost rank. Annually it is sending out from its walls well-educated, well trained and cultivated men to build up the social, political and moral interests of our State.

Without aid from any source outside of the denomination it represents, and without endowment, it has advanced from small beginnings by gradual but certain improvement in its curriculum and management to a point where it commands and receives the respect and admiration of all lovers of liberal education. It is not a University (nor perhaps is any other college in this State a University in the full sense of the term), but it ranks with the best literary institutions of North Carolina in respect of the advantages it affords for both intellectual and moral training. The young men whom it trains are well equipped for the vocations they decide to pursue and it has been a subject of remark how great a proportion of the graduates of Trinity succeed in life.

In 1838 Rev. BRANTLY YORK, D. D. commenced an ordinary school five miles from High Point. In 1839 the school was moved to the present site of the college, a good framed building of two rooms was erected, the school was chartered as Union Institute and for a year or two prospered greatly. In 1842, Dr. YORK retired from the academy and Rev. B. CRAVEN, then nineteen years old, was elected to take charge. The salary for the first year was two hundred dollars, guaranteed, and as much more as the school might earn. The total income was less than $300. From 1843 to 1850 the gross income varied from three hundred to eighteen hundred dollars. The number of students that matriculated annually during this time varied from twenty-eight to one hundred and eighty-four, the average being about one hundred and five. In January, 1851, the institution was chartered by the Legislature, and was named Normal College, the chief intent of the change being to secure a higher grade of teachers for common and high schools.

At the session of the North Carolina Conference in 1851, the first connection between the college and the conference was effected. The trustees mode propositions to the conference which were accepted. The college agreed to educate young men preparing for the ministry without charge, and the conference endorsed the college, and annually appointed a visiting committee.

In 1853, the charter was amended, giving the college full power to confer degrees and to do other acts usual to literary institutions of high grade. The amended charter directed the Literary Board of the State to loan the trustees ten thousand dollars upon execution of an acceptable bond for the same. For some time it appeared that the loan could not be secured. Finally, Hon. JOHN A. GILMER, then a trustee and one of the most active and efficient friends of the College, proposed to sign the bond, provided the President would sign it and procure the signatures of five other responsible gentlemen. The other signers were obtained, the money secured, and suitable buildings were erected.

In 1856 the trustees again made propositions to the conference which were accepted. The property was transferred to the conference which, through trustees of its own election, had full control. By an act of the Legislature in 1859, the transfer was fully effected and the name changed to Trinity College.

The College now owns seventeen acres of land that cost $1,200; buildings worth $35,000, and furniture and apparatus worth $5,000. There are four libraries containing over ten thousand volumes and worth at least ten thousand dollars. The buildings are two united together, substantially built of brick, three stories high, covered with iron and nearly the same as new. For at least two hundred students the accommodations are ample in lecture-rooms, society halls, libraries, museum and everything that can be required. The chapel is perhaps the best auditorium in the country, both for the speaker and the hearer. It will pleasantly seat two thousand persons and is so perfect in acoustics, ventilation and arrangement that a much larger number might be accommodated, each seeing the speaker without obstruction, hearing distinctly and suffering no inconvenience.

In 1876, a writer said of Trinity: "It presents a phenomenon in the history of colleges. It has financially founded itself and paid its bills. The Conference did not receive it as a pauper or a bankrupt; it came asking favor and recognition from its own church, but at the same time able and willing to confer favors in return. Over and above all liabilities the College property is worth $40,000, and the College has earned and paid at least $30,000 of this amount. Hence, in some way, by its own unaided efforts and skill in finance, the College has earned the above sum, sustained a faculty competent in number and qualifications, lost six thousand dollars in bad debts, and has given eleven thousand two hundred dollars gratuitous tuition. This it has done, not with the breeze of universal favor, but in the face of storms adverse and persistent from all points of the compass.

"Its organic theory, methods of work and ideals sought to be realized, have differed to some extent from the accepted and supposed infallible collegiate traditions and doctrines of the State and the Church; hence, both sneers and anathemas were to be expected, yet certainly not with a zeal beyond reason and a venom implacable. With slender financial resources among its active friends, and very little aid from others, it has attempted what was deemed possible only on a large pecuniary basis, and hence the perpetual antagonism of honest doubt and bigoted depreciation; and from the first, by merit alone, Trinity has had to compete for popular favor with other institutions that had an abundance of money, the whole force of tradition, the eclat of distinguished alumni and the sanction of history. But now these difficulties have nearly ceased. Success may or may not be the criterion of talent and rank conferred by act of Parliament may be doubted, but among all peoples and at all times the workman is known by his work. On this issue Trinity stands and bides her time. She points with maternal pride and unfaltering confidence to thousands of her sons, even partially educated, as among the most respectable citizens of the country, reliable and influential in private and public affairs and not without distinction in production, trade, legislation and ministry of the gospel; with still greater confidence she brings forward her catalogue of one hundred and seventy-five living graduates, of whom one hundred and fifty are members of some branch of the Christian church; nearly all are believed to be moral men; it is estimated that one hundred and sixty-eight are temperance advocates in theory and practice, and, if their positions in society were vacated the result would be seriously felt by church and State."

At the last session of the North Carolina Conference Rev. J. B. BOBBITT, D. D. was appointed agent to collect funds to pay off the indebtedness of the college which amounts to about $10,000. He has been very active and successful and has secured, in cash and good subscriptions, about $7,000, and it is sincerely hoped that he will succeed in raising the entire amount. The college, then, unshackled and independent, will receive a new impetus and do still nobler service in the cause of education and religion.

MR. TILDEN.

[From the New York World.]

It was June the eighteenth,
And quite blue were the skies,
Which it might be inferred
That old Sam was likewise;
For he up and he wrote a long letter
That took all the land by surprise.

In this letter he said,
In a way quite his own,
"Let the rest take the meat,
All I want is the bone.
I am hungry, but then I am humble;
I am sick and I would be alone."

Then they passed some thin resolutions—
That they loved him—and bade him good-by;
"'Tis the bone as I live!" says old Sammy,
With anger cocking his eye.
"Now damn their fat-witted conclusions!
That letter was meant for a lie."

We are not of those who think with *The World;* we know of no one in the South who does agree with it. But if it be true that Mr. TILDEN'S fortunes have fallen so low, his fall should protect him from the sneers of those who made him President, and whose fears of bullets prevented maintenance of their ballots. He was a very great man, a citizen of New York, too, who said that there is ever to a generous mind something painful in contemplating the fallen fortunes of a man who once has "towered in his pride of place." Our sensibilities are touched when we look upon the buried greatness even of one whose own unworthiness has made him "totter to his fall." Who, for instance, can dwell unmoved upon the picture of a Bacon illustrating the truth of a sentiment penned by himself almost as if with prophetic vision—"Of all men he is most miserable who follows at the funeral of his own reputation?" The contrast is so great between the honors rendered to elevated station, and the insult and neglect attendant upon altered fortunes, that in its contemplation even this world's pity divests itself for a time of its hypocritical mockery, and for once is honest in the expression of its sympathy. And if this be so, when "even-handed justice" is constrained to mingle condemnation with our pity, how much more is there to touch the sensibilities of our nature, when envy and persecution, fraud and falsehood, have all combined to drag a noble spirit to the dust, and in their infernal success call upon us to look on the decayed, nay, ruined fortunes of one whose heaviest crime has been that God made him a greater man than his fellows?

"Tho' sundry minds in sundry sort do deem,
Yet worthiest wights yield praise for every pain;
But envious brains do naught, or light, esteem,
Such stately steps as they cannot attain:
For whoso reaps renown above the rest,
With heaps of hate shall surely be oppress'd."

JUDGE THURMAN made a great ratification speech on Friday at Columbus, Ohio.

LABOR TROUBLES.

They will not learn; neither employer nor employed. Yesterday's English telegrams say that the cotton operatives of Bolton, Staleybridge and Rochdale have determined to insist upon the promised advance of five per cent. in their wages in July, and agitation for the same purpose is going on at Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne and other important points. The whole of North and Northwest Lancashire is likely to participate in the movement, which will end in the usual way. This morning's telegrams tell of sad occurrences at Jacksonville, Florida. With few exceptions the history of the labor strikes, both in this country and Europe, is tamely uniform. The result in almost every instance is the weakening of both parties and a fearful increase of suffering to those who labor from day to day to earn their subsistence. This one postulate, if it could only be understood aright and acted on, would save a world of trouble and perhaps bloodshed. The interests of labor and capital are simply identical. The two rise and flourish together, or decline and fall simultaneously. Hence the most cordial relations should exist between them. If the capitalist, especially, can be made to comprehend the force of this fact, he would strain every nerve to promote the welfare of his employees. Surely the salutary influence of competition alone ought to enlighten his eyes as to the wisdom of such a course. And the operative should also be reasonable and not expect to receive wages which the establishment he conducts does not earn and cannot therefore pay.

AMID THE thousand sad occurrences in a great city, few are more sad than the discovery by an officer of a mother and two children, twins two months old, who had slept for several nights on the benches in Union Square Park, New York, having been turned out of her room in a tenement house because of non-payment of rent. Her husband deserted her some time ago, and she had no money, and she and the children were starving. They were taken to police headquarters, where they were fed and housed.

THE NEW YORK papers are filled with congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country in regard to the Cincinnati nominations. General HANCOCK received hundreds; among them were telegrams from Mr. TILDEN, Mr. BAYARD, Judge THURMAN, and others, whose names were before the Convention. The public mind is satisfied with the ticket, and few are found to doubt its success at the polls.

THE people of Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, claim for it the honor of being the first town named after GEORGE WASHINGTON, and it was so named before he won his revolutionary fame. How many towns, cities and counties have followed suit? We doubt if there is a State in the Union without a Washington town and a Washington county.

A STAINLESS private life, an unblemished public career and a brilliant military record are among General HANCOCK'S claims to the confidence of the people. His political views are well defined, without being violently partisan; and his most earnest supporters will be the men who know him best. This is the material of which Presidents should be made.

The Nomination at Washington.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, '80.

EDITOR NEWS:—It is some time since you heard from your present correspondent. That is because you had others here who had more leisure and better opportunities of writing interesting matter for your readers. The last letters that I wrote you were reasons why Hancock should receive the nomination. These reasons were the same which were urged yesterday in the convention at Cincinnati, and which prevailed.

Very great interest was manifested here to-day in watching the bulletin-boards, and the strength developed by Hancock on the first ballot surprised his friends, and the crowd everywhere—the class of the voting masses—were all for Hancock. While there was no particular demonstration when he was nominated, the gratification was universal, and every one showed his quiet satisfaction in his face. There is very great enthusiasm, even here, where the people have no vote, and Democrats are jubilant over the expectation of victory. There is a marked contrast between the flatness with which Garfield's nomination was received and the joy with which Hancock's was welcomed. The Republicans are despondent. They placed their hopes in a blunder, and no blunder was made. They say they have a hard fight before them. The Government clerks refuse to be comforted, and wish now "it had been Grant." They know their fate if their man is beaten.

You will see what a rousing reception Hancock's nomination will give rise to all over the country. The key-note of the Democratic campaign has been given in the convention. It is to be bold, vigorous and aggressive. Such an outburst of popular enthusiasm as Hancock will receive is an omen which counts for much.

ATTICUS.

WAIFS:—

Grandfather: "You are stupid, Charlie; the dullest boy I ever saw." Charlie: "You must not expect me to understand things quickly as you do, grandfather, because you don't have the trouble to get 'em through your hair."

A Philadelphia lady who never spanked her boy hard enough to hurt him recently hung in her sitting-room the illuminated motto: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." That boy reformed on the spot.

OXFORD.

[NEWS EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

OXFORD, June 25, 1880.

This pleasant town, so beautifully located, is now buoyant and active. The prospect of the early completion of the railroad connecting it with its enterprising sister, Henderson, gives life and animation to all departments of business. About forty new houses are going up, and the inspiring music of the hammer and saw may be heard constantly on all sides, from "early morn to dewy eve."

Nineteen business houses are running an active trade,

Three tobacco warehouses will handle this year 3,000,000 pounds, against 800,000 last year. These are operated by Messrs. Kingsbury, Minor & Lassiter, E. H. Crews & Co., and H. G. Cooper. The only manufacturers at present are Messrs. Williams & Bryan.

One establishment, S. S. Haithcock & Co., employs thirteen hands for making buggies and wagons, and cannot possibly keep up with its orders. This speaks well for the good old county of Granville. Shops for the manufacture of our own farm implements, saw and grist mills, factories, foundries, &c., &c., is what gives life, prosperity, wealth and power to a people. With the North Carolina farmer, diversified crops, and with the State, diversified industries properly encouraged, and we would soon hold our proper position among our sister States.

When the railroad shall be completed to Oxford there is no good reason it shall not become one of the most thriving and pleasant towns in the whole South. Located in one of the most intelligent communities in the State, with a patronage and support untrammelled by debt, with as fine soil and climate as can be desired, and with educational facilities rarely to be found in any county town, if Oxford is not in the near future one of the most flourishing towns in the whole South the fault must be with her own people. L. L. P.

Guilford County Notes.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 26, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—It is getting very dry through this section and farmers are beginning to complain. Up to ten days ago, however, there has been plenty of rain and crops looking well.

Peaches are being shipped from this point to the northern market in small quantities, say twenty-five crates per day. The quality of the fruit is only ordinary. The blackberry crop promises to be abundant; the fruit is now ripening and much of it will be gathered, probably more than usual, on account of the shortness of the peach and apple crop. A large amount of revenue is derived from the blackberry crop in this section of the State.

HARMONY IN THE CAMP.

The nomination of Hancock and English for President and Vice-President by the Cincinnati Convention has created considerable enthusiasm hereabouts and many express themselves that North Carolina will be carried by a larger Democratic vote this year than ever before.

The friends of Judge Fowle are as jubilant as those of Gov. Jarvis and will go to work with a hearty good will to increase the majority for the Democrats.

John A. Barringer, Esq., a young man of promise, a lawyer of considerable ability, is very highly spoken of as one of the candidates for the Legislature from this county. He is a thoroughgoing Democrat, a good speaker and will make a good canvass.

Col. James E. Boyd, the newly appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina *vice* Virgil S. Lusk, has entered upon his work and has made his headquarters at this place. His appointment is well received and many say that he will do away with much of the malicious prosecution that is said to have been carried on in this District. The only thing that will trouble the Colonel just now is, the thought of stepping down and out on the fourth of March next, which it is pretty certain he will have to do.

R. A. LEIGH.

Filial Affection in Nevada.

[Virginia City Paper.]

A few days ago the respected father of a Virginia, Nev., family got into a little difficulty with a neighbor and succeeded in violating one of the city ordinances before the dispute was settled, for which he was collared by the police and locked up. About an hour afterwards a girl about thirteen years old entered the station-house in a state of lachrymose misery and began pleading with the Chief in a voice broken by sobs to "please let him out." Her sorrow was pitiful to witness and the kind-hearted Chief was unable to withstand the appeals to his sympathy made by the tearful little maiden. He kindly stroked her hair and brushed away the briny drops from her cheek with fatherly tenderness while talking to her soothingly. At last she managed to control her voice sufficiently to tell the Chief her name. He realized at once that the man just arrested was the girl's father and as the offence was a trivial one, resolved to let him go. Turning to the jailer, Chief Brown directed him to let the man out, mentioning his name. At this the girl's sobs were resumed with an increased flow of tears, and she stammered out, "P-p-please sir, I don't wa-wa-want him; I want m-m-m-my dog." Then the Chief remembered that the pet dog of the children of the family had been caught roaming around without a tag, contrary to the peace and dignity of the city of Virginia and the ordinance in such case made and provided, and was at that time incarcerated in the pound connected with the jail. Both pup and parent were restored to liberty.

GOOD SUMMER ADVICE.

HOW TO AVOID THE SUMMER COMPLAINT.

"Gem'len, in closin' dis meetin'," said Brother Gardner to the *Free Press'* Lime Kiln Club, "dar am some few things dat it am well to b'ar in mind. De cowcumber wasn't made to eat widout peelin', and de harvest-apple contains more deviltry to de squar' rod dan all odder fruit in de land. Be moderate in your eatin', sensible in what you drink, an' doan' 'spect dat de Lawd kin porshun you out jis de kind of weather you want an' leab de crumbs to your naburs. De Keeper of de B'ar Trap will now report de weekly condishun of said instrument, an' we will divide off to our homes an' cool off on de back steps."

THE NOMINATIONS.

WHAT THE NEW YORK PAPERS SAY.

[New York Herald, 25th inst.]

It is an undoubted and very great benefit to the country that the nomination of General Hancock makes impossible what, in the common political slang, is called a "bloody shirt campaign." The Democratic candidate was a soldier of the Union—one of the most zealous, uncompromising and brilliant generals of the war for the Union; he is a Northern man with purely Northern ideas; he fought in the bloodiest and most desperately contested series of battles in the war; he was always in the fore-front of the battle. If any Republican stump orator shall pretend that the government cannot safely be trusted to General Hancock he will be laughed at.

Nor can it be said that Hancock would be a nose of wax in the hands of other men. He is a man of his own mind. His nomination enables the country to choose without prejudice, without sectional alarm, and to choose for itself between two lines of policy clearly marked out, very decidedly differing one from the other, and on which men may reasonably and sensibly disagree. The Republican party stands for centralization, for a larger concentration of power in the hands of the Federal Government, for what is called the "paternal system;" and this view is fairly presented by their candidate. The Democrats stand for decentralization, for local self-government, for a strict limitation of the federal power according to the constitution. Hancock's civil record makes him one of the most distinguished representatives of this Democratic policy.

[From the Journal of Commerce, 25th.]

For the first time in a dozen years the Democratic party in the United States has given full evidence of returning sense. * * * If the campaign is conducted throughout with the wisdom manifested at its commencement, the chances are certainly three out of five, and we think five out of seven that the ticket will be elected.

[From the Staats Zeitung, 25th.]

The Cincinnati Convention is truly a landmark in the development of the Democratic party. The signs of the times are favorable to a brilliant victory of the party which has thus improved its ideas and purposes.

[From the New York Times, 25th.]

Is there a man who knows Gen. Hancock, even superficially, who can think, without a scornful smile, of the possibility of his becoming the President of the United States? We shall be next invited to have faith in the latent capacity for statesmanship of a man whom the managers of his campaign must keep under lock and key if they would prevent him from making an ass of himself, and the admiration of a trustful community will, ere long, be directed to the chastened eloquence of the letter of acceptance of a candidate who could not have talked for ten minutes to the Convention which nominated him without convincing even them that they had placed at the head of their ticket a pretentious blockhead.

William H. English is just as certainly a man of decided ability as his associate on the ticket is the very essence of commonplace.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of the 25th.]

In an hour of excitement and passion another Democratic Convention has missed all chance of victory. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock is a reputable and gallant soldier of the United States Army, and will make just about such a candidate as General Winfield Scott did. He will not prove as strong a candidate for the Democratic party as General McClellan, who was tried at a time when his military glory was fresh and when the country was half ready to worship shoulder-straps. Nor will it be strengthened by tagging to the ticket a rich Indiana banker, whose sole recommendation is that he can be compelled to pour money into the canvass to carry his own doubtful State.

[From the New York World, 25th.]

The nominations yesterday made by the Democratic party at Cincinnati carry with them the guarantee and the prophecy of a great political victory in the single fact that they were really made by the Democratic party. * * * It has already been said mockingly, that his nomination is "a setting of the old rebel yell to the music of the Union." How great a thing it will be for this nation if his election shall enable its people to say this in thankful seriousness, and to reunite, as firmly as if they had never been separated, the indestructible States of this indissoluble Union; if a Northern soldier shall be able to complete for the whole North and the whole South in 1881 the work which he began in 1867, by recognizing and defending the indestructible statehood of Louisiana and of Texas.

[From the N. Y. Sun, 25th.]

Though a military man, Gen. Hancock has proved himself to be possessed of a profound and intelligent appreciation of the vital principles of personal liberty, which lie at the foundation of our Democratic institutions. No one has ever presented these principles in a clearer or more comprehensive manner than he. * * * He is a straightforward, outspoken, sincere man. What he says he means; what he means he does. * * The record of Mr. English is clear and honest, and his nomination not only takes nothing from the great popular strength of the ticket, but adds to it.

We are confident that these are the candidates who will be elected in November; and who will be duly inaugurated on the Fourth of March, 1881.

[From the Philadelphia Times, 25th.]

The nomination of Winfield Scott Hancock as his competitor for the highest civil trust of the world, by the spontaneous acclaim of a united Democracy, forecasts a contest that under even the most favorable circumstances for Garfield must be doubtful in its issue, and that gives more than even promise of a sweeping Hancock victory in every doubtful Northern State. It was a nomination that made itself. * * * There is but one sentiment among the delegates and throughout the dispassionate men of all parties, even in the home of Garfield, and that accepts Hancock as the strongest candidate the convention could have chosen. It is not doubted, either by Democrats or Republicans, that Garfield will carry Ohio over Hancock and that he would have carried the State against any competitor. We put down Pennsylvania as quite as certain for Hancock as Ohio is for Garfield. The really doubtful States of the contest will be Indiana, Illinois, Nevada, California and Oregon, with not more than one chance in a dozen for the Republicans in Indiana and with about like chances for the Democrats in Illinois and the Pacific States. Looking dispassionately over the field at this early stage of the conflict, the indications point strongly to a Democratic President, a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House on the 4th of March, 1881.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

In some respects the nomination is a strong one. Hancock was too brave and patriotic a soldier to be challenged for fidelity to the Union. In the analysis of his character not a trace of "Copperheadism" can be found. Some of the questions which have served the Republicans well are henceforth obsolete.

[Thurlow Weed in the New York Times.]

"I am unfortunately compelled, if I say anything, to say that the Democrats have stopped blundering and have made a strong ticket. The ticket is the strongest selection, in my opinion, the Democrats could have made. It will require all we can do to elect our ticket. It is a square issue between the two parties. Each party is represented in its Presidential nominee by a Union soldier, both distinguished for bravery and loyalty. I think there will be a solid South in this fight. There may be individuals who may attempt to weaken him by bringing up the history of the execution of Mrs. Surratt, but it won't amount to much. He simply did his duty there, as he does it everywhere."

[Raleigh Special to N. Y. Times, 25th.]

In every Southern State Hancock's famous proclamation, when he took command in Louisiana, will arouse and bring every Democrat to the polls, and the South will be more solid, if possible, under the Union Major-General than under any civilian who could have been nominated; and as a test of loyalty the South will now be compelled to select between two Generals who aided in her subjugation.

Ex-United States Senator John Pool, of this State, now a resident of Washington City, published an interview several days ago, taking strong ground for Hancock on account of the treatment the Southern people have received at the hands of the Republican party of the nation. Mr. Pool is one of the ablest men the State has produced, and has many strong friends among the old Union Whigs and Republicans. If he takes an active part for Hancock and comes back and operates in this State, he will inflict considerable damage upon the Republicans, and certainly lose them the First Congressional District, now represented by a Republican.

Enthusiastic Republicans.

[Philadelphia Times' Norristown Letter.]

Dr. L. W. Read, Surgeon General, says: "I am a Republican, but Hancock will get my vote, and there are thousands more like me. Why, there is George Bullock, one of the strongest Republicans in this county, the owner of the immense mills at Ballygomingo—in fact, the owner of the village. He has thousands of employes, who live upon his land and to whom everything is provided in the way of the necessities—yes, and the luxuries of life. He, in a word, is a philanthropist in the true sense of the word, and wields an immense influence. He is a radical Republican, but he has announced his determination, if Hancock was nominated, to raise a Hancock flag on top of his mills, where it should wave throughout the campaign. Why here, sitting right side of me, is C. L. Nyce, a Republican. Now, what are you going to do, Nyce?"

"I shall vote for Hancock," said Mr. Nyce.

Dr. William Corson, one of the oldest citizens, though a radical Republican, says he thinks Hancock a most admirable man and one very hard to beat.

What Prominent Republicans Say.

Senator Blaine: "It is a strong ticket."

Senator Cameron: "It is a very, very strong ticket, and hard to beat."

Senator Booth: "It is a strong ticket, and English secures Indiana."

Thurlow Weed: "The Democrats have stopped blundering. We republicans would rather have seen another man nominated."

Gen. Grant denies having ever said he would support Hancock.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—I congratulate you on your nomination for President, and predict your election and the complete restoration of peace to all sections.

Your life-long friend,

JOHN W. FORNEY.

Cannibals Keeping Lent.

One of the Paris papers tells an edifying story appropriate to the Lenten season, the incident it relates being perhaps the most gratifying tribute ever rendered to the proselytizing power of a Christian missionary, though the good man is not exactly in a condition to appreciate the value of the compliment paid to his teaching. He had lived for several months among a tribe of savages, when unhappily the necessaries of life ran short, and, as he was a plump subject, he was killed and roasted. The hungry tribe gathered around the dish to eat a man, each holding out a leaf in place of a plate, eager to relish the holy father's flavor, when, just as the chief's knife was about to cut the first slice, a solemn voice called out, "Let us not forget that this is Friday." The knife dropped from the chief's hand, and turning to the impatient crowd, he said: "We must not break the fast, my children; the banquet is postponed till to-morrow." And all went away famished, but resigned to the strict discharge of the duty in which they had been so well instructed.

The midland counties of England are being visited by a series of regular old-fashioned American storms. At widely separated points several persons have been killed and a large number injured, and a great deal of property has been destroyed. The injury to the crops is considerable. The central point of the atmospherical disturbance seems to have been the military encampment at Sutton, near Birmingham, where some volunteer regiments were engaged in a sham battle. The firing of the artillery, it is believed, had a remote, if not an immediate and direct effect in producing the war of the elements. At all events, the storm was most severe at that place, creating the utmost consternation in the encampment.

HANCOCK'S SAYINGS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ORDERS THAT SHOW WHAT KIND OF MAN HE IS.

The true and proper use of the military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

Tell General Meade that the troops under my command have repulsed the assault of the enemy, who are now flying in all directions in my front.

Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice. These will live in spite even of the sword.

The great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be.

Armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly repressed by arms.

Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right.

Arbitrary power has no existense here.

Weather and Morals.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a citizen about 70 years old sat under an awning cool, placid and contented, and the mercury of his feelings down to about 60. He might soon have fallen asleep, but along came another old citizen about the same age and stopped for a moment to fan his heated face.

"Pretty warm out?" queried the first.

"Well, yes, but if some of these young men who are perspiring around here to-day had lived in June, 1829, I guess they'd know what hot weather was. I tell you that was a scorcher, and no mistake."

"June, '29. Now, let's see. Aren't you a little off?"

"No, sir; I remember all about it. It was so hot from the 8th to the 25th that men could not work in the fields, and hundreds of cattle died from the heat."

"You are off just a year," said the other, beginning to wake up. "It was in 1828. I remember it, because I ran for office that fall."

"I can't help about your running for office. I know it was in '29, because I broke my leg that year."

"I don't care if you broke your neck!" exclaimed the other, his mercury rising to eighty-six degrees at a single jump. "I guess I know what year I ran for office!"

"I say it was in '29 and I've got a diary to prove it!"

"And I've got two diaries to prove it was in '28! You are talking to an old inhabitant, sir!"

"And so are you—one who heard the wolves howling before you were born! Don't imagine that you know it all!"

"What's the dispute?" asked a customer who came out of the store.

"Why, sir, I've been called a liar by that person there!" replied the first. "If I wasn't so old I'd drop him in his tracks!"

"And he's called me a liar!" shouted the second. "I'm five years older than he is, but if he wants to try any drops on me I'll clear him of the law. I say it was in 1829!"

"It wasn't; it was in '28!"

"Look out!"

"Look out yourself!"

"Don't tick my nose again, or I'll hit you!"

"Don't push me back or I'll do you injury!"

And but for the younger man those two old pioneers would have tackled each other about a hot June which neither probably had correct within five years, and which doubtless was a good deal cooler than any other June they ever saw. They started off in different directions to hunt up old diaries and prove each other falsifiers, and in future they won't hitch along for each other on the street cars, won't drink from the same soda-fountain if they know it, and seeing each other across the street, will growl out:

"There should be a law to prevent such an old liar from running at large!"

Meant Him.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

When a railroad passenger hears the whistle sounding an alarm it is his first impulse to look out of the window, but this impulse is always restrained by second thought, except in the case of green travelers. A few days ago an old man and his wife were passengers on a Lake Shore train, and as the section men were making repairs on the line in various places the whistle was sounded pretty often. The old couple were fully alive to every "toot," and each time the old man would stick his head out of the window.

"Does it mean anything, Samuel?" asked the wife every time his head came back, but he could give her no satisfactory explanations. A traveler behind them finally warned the old man that he ran a risk by sticking his head out, but at the very next toot he was at it again. He wore a plug hat which looked fully twenty years old, and its loss would be nothing great. Preparations were quietly made behind him, and everything was all ready when next the whistle sounded.

"I wonder what's on the track now?" queried the wife, as she moved around uneasily.

"I dunno," he replied, "I believe we've run over as many as a dozen men since we left Toledo."

"Do look out and see what it means," she continued.

Out went his head, his face towards the engine, and a smart rap with a cane from the next window, knocked his hat off and sent it flying into a swamp. He pulled back with such a rush that he almost went over his wife into the aisle.

"Land a stars! but did it mean anything?" she cried, as she grasped him.

"I should think it did!" he yelled. "It meant that I was a durned old fool, and have got to go bare-headed all the rest of this summer!"

The hard-hearted conductor refused to stop the train and recover the hat, and at the finis of a hot discussion the bare-headed victim brought his fist down with shivering force and exclaimed:

"Waal, now, I want you to understand that if there is any law in this land this 'ere railroad has got to move its fence-corners back. 'Sposen' them rails had given me a wipe on the jaw!"

The Daily News.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY.....JUNE 27, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. Beacham has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Saturday, June 26, 1880:

6 o'clock, a. m.,	75		4 o'clock, p. m.,	90
9 " "	81		6 " "	87
12 " m.	87			

The Weather To-Day.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rains, with winds mostly southwesterly, and nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

City and County Items:—

One marriage license was taken out yesterday.

Up to 12 yesterday the subscriptions to the 4th of July fund had reached $213.

In the southern part of Raleigh they tie children to trees to keep them out of mischief.

A horse fell dead in the harness at the corner of Peace and Blount streets yesterday afternoon.

Not an old bond came in for exchange and not a prisoner came in for the penitentiary yesterday.

The census will give House's Creek township about 3,000 inhabitants and 3 manufacturing establishments.

Any man who will hang up a black snake now can be elected to any office he wants in the gift of the people of Wake.

The only case before the Mayor yesterday was one for larceny which was continued until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

A man, somewhat demented, was in Raleigh yesterday trying to find a hall in which to give a representation of Pinafore.

We saw four young mocking birds exposed for sale on the streets yesterday. It is impossible to execute an unpopular law.

Col. W. J. Saunders and Mr. W. E. Pell will attend at the Court-house Monday and Tuesday to correct the census lists.

John Manuel, a worthy colored resident of Oberlin, died Friday night of dropsy and was buried yesterday with Masonic honors.

There was no change during the past week in the prices of garden truck, chickens, &c. The market is just where we then quoted it.

The city subscribers to *St. Mary's Muse* will be furnished with their copies of the June number at the book store of Alfred Williams & Co.

The little workers are delighted with the success of their first lawn party and we learn have in contemplation the giving of a series of such during the summer.

We return thanks to our young friends Jimmie Moore and Charlie Holden for an invitation to the commencement ball of the University of Virginia on the 1st of July.

Rev. Wm. Royall, D. D., will preach at Swain street Baptist church this morning, and after the sermon assist the pastor in ordaining Jas. W. Denmark and Thos. W. Blake, as Deacons.

From a gentleman who was fishing at Yates's pond Friday evening we learn that it rained there for about fifteen minutes of that time as hard as it ever rained anywhere in the world.

The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad has recently ordered two heavy freight engines from the Rogers' Locomotive Works. Besides this several of the engines already owned by the Company have recently been thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

At the regular meeting of McKee Encampment Friday night W. H. Hicks was elected Chief Patriarch; J. J. Litchford, High Priest; N. J. Whitaker, Senior Warden; William Woolcott, Junior Warden; B. H. Woodell, Scribe; and A. W. Fraps, Treasurer.

A letter was put in the post-office here yesterday directed to Miss Lora Perry, Hollon's Church, N. C. Now there is no doubt that there is a locality known as Hollon's Church but there is no post-office there, and that letter will not go there if it waits for the Government to take it.

Tombigbee Chapel, Ala., has decided officially that the third commandment does not apply to mule drivers. This will be good news to the many struggling Christians who are striving to keep themselves in the church and a mule in the path at the same time.

Democrats of the Fifth Ward will meet at the Mayor's office on Monday night, June 28th, 1880, at 8½ o'clock for the purpose of organizing a Hancock and English Campaign Club. Let there be a full turn out of the Fifth Ward.

The mortuary report for the week ending Saturday evening at sunset, June 26th: June 25th—W. S. Riggsby, white, 68 years; entero colitis and gastritis. The health of the city is about as usual, for the season; remittent, intermittent, simple, continued, and typho-malarial fevers, are the prevalent diseases, and the disorders common to teething children.

The June term of Wake Superior court convenes to-morrow, the following are jurymen for 1st week: S. P. Anderson, Thos. Y. Hill, B. T. Hunter, L. Branson, Samuel Betts, Rom Sturdivant, J. B. Davis, R. F. Hoke, J. R. Rand, D. H. Adams, Jesse Duke, S. C. Pool, T. T. Holland, J. H. Stewart, B. A. Spence, W. J. Crocker, James Ray, W. R. Nichols, M. A. Partin, M. B. Barbee, F. B. Arendell, Ed. B. Barbee, Phil. H. Andrews, Phil Harrison, P. R. Uzzle, Scott Brown, R. W. Best, C. F. Lumsden, A. V. Blake, J. A. Jones, H. P. Guest, H. S. Liles, Lynn Adams, A. B. Maushborn, N. A. Blake, S. Y. Riggsbee.

Insurance Tax.—The semi annual tax on the gross receipts of Insurance Companies doing business in this State provided for in section 5 of the insurance law will be due in thirty days from the 1st of July. Let the companies take notice.

Commuted.—The death sentence of Francis Hood and George Galloway who were to have been hanged at Charlotte on July 2nd, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Newspaper for Sale.—By reference to The News advertising columns it will be found that a well-established and paying Democratic newspaper can be purchased cheap for cash. Write to Mr. E. L. C. Ward, of Murfreesboro, N. C., for full particulars.

The Cotton Crop.—One of the best young farmers in the county told us yesterday that while cotton looked pretty well, it was undoubtedly being seriously injured by the drought. The lower leaves are generally turning yellow and falling off. With good seasons from now out the crop will be a good one, but unless it rains, and soon, the cotton crop, as well as all other crops, will be a failure.

Internal Revenue.—Receipts for the week ending June 26, 1880:

Monday,	$ 1,285.40
Tuesday,	5,513.38
Wednesday,	717.12
Thursday,	6,201.14
Friday,	445.28
Saturday,	1,351.70
	$15,514.02

Raleigh Cotton Market.—We are indebted to Mr. Alf. A. Thompson, Secretary of the Cotton Exchange, for the following report of cotton receipts for the week ending June 26:

Receipts for the week	373 bales
Receipts for same week last year	63 "
Increase for this year	310 "
Total receipts to date	49,099 "
Total receipts same time last year	46,104 "
Total increase to date	2,995 "

Fair Warning.—The *Evening Visitor* suggests that all the bells in Raleigh be rung at daylight on July 5th. Some other sleep-murdering fiend proposes to shoot a hundred cannons at the same time. We desire to give these gentlemen notice that an organization of the lovers of morning naps has been effected. If any bells are rung the ringers will get their necks wrung. If the cannon raise the tune, small arms will play a variation.

At Long Range.—Thirty-one years ago a drummer came to the house of Col. S. G. Hayes then residing in Henderson with a crippled horse. Being in a hurry he proposed to the Colonel to leave the crippled horse and take a sound one from his stable. Col. Hayes agreed and never saw his customer again until last Friday. But he remembered him when he saw him then and the upshot of the whole business was a trial which was commenced before Justice Barbee yesterday and continued for further evidence until to-morrow.

The Dangers of Music.—While a young lady of Clinton, N. J., was playing an operatic air on the piano last Tuesday the instrument busted and tore both of her arms off up to the elbow. And another, a married lady of Drayton, Ohio, was singing selections from Pinafore when her jaw became dislocated. Since that time her husband has gone to the "Lodge" nightly and returned at 4 a. m., in a frightful state of inebriety. She cannot articulate a word. If the report of these accidents serves to put a stop to some sounds which nightly torture Raleigh's ears we shall feel repaid for finding it.

Change of Schedule.—The schedule of the Western North Carolina Railroad changes Monday, the 28th. It leaves Salisbury at 10:30 p. m., Stateville 12:08 a. m., Hickory 2:38, Morganton 3:58. Breakfast at Henry—arrive at 6:25, leave at 6:45. Arrive at head of road at 8:25 a. m., and Asheville about 10:30 a. m. Returning, leave Asheville at 4:00 p. m., head of road at 6:00 p. m., and arrive at Henry for supper at 7:26; leave at 7:46 p. m., Morganton 10:14, Hickory 11:35, Statesville 1.55 a. m., and arrive at Salisbury at 3:35 a. m. Connections made with the North Carolina Railroad both ways. Sleepers attached to the Western North Carolina and the North Carolina Railroad trains. Mountain section passed in daylight.

Supreme Court.—Court met at 10 o'clock on yesterday. All the justices present.

The consideration of appeals from the second district was resumed, and causes were disposed of as follows:

Jordan Womble vs. M. T. Leach, from Wake; argued by A. M. Lewis for the plaintiff, and Reade, Busbee & Busbee for the defendant.

Simmons & Company vs. Taylor & Roberson, from Bertie; argued by E. Graham Haywood for the defendants; no counsel for the plaintiffs.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning, when appeals from the third judicial district will be called in regular order.

Church Notices.—Services at the different churches of the city will be held to-day as follows:

First Baptist.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. Dr. T. E. Skinner, officiating. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

Edenton Street Methodist.—Services at 11 a. m. Rev. B. York, D. D., and at night at 8 p. m., Rev. W. S. Black, officiating. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

Second Baptist Church.—Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. Wm. Royall, D. D., and at 7:30 by the pastor. Ordination services after the morning sermon. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Church of the Good Shepherd.—Services at 11 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Rev. E. R. Rich officiating. Sunday-school at 9½ a. m.

Christ Church.—Services at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., Rev. M. M. Marshall officiating. Sunday-school at 4½ p. m.

Person Street Methodist.—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. Edward Howland, and at 8 p. m. by Rev. B. York, D. D. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

First Presbyterian Church.—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., in the lecture room by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Watkins.

Second Presbyterian Church.—Owing to providential hindrances there will be no services at the Second Presbyterian Church to-day.

From Cloudland, Where?—In the eastern sky at sunset yesterday there was the most peculiarly shaped and about the most beautiful cloud ever seen. In shape it was a gigantic mushroom in every line, the resemblance being perfect. But the beauty of the coloring made the beauty of the cloud. The prevailing shade of the inner surface was a delicate pearl tint broken here and there with streaks of deeper purple, and as the sun sank lower and still lower the tints deepened into a solid purple richer than any which ever passed through Tyrian looms. From this cloud stretched far to the southward a line of others, seeming as a chain of mountains seen in the distance, dark and sombre. So vivid was this resemblance that when twice and again the jagged lightning flew from cliff to cliff, one held breath to listen for the thunder's echo through their caves and valleys. All this line of clouds was dark as shadows except where on the extreme left a mass towered above its fellows and the light of sunset falling on its top lighted its hues to glowing gold and crimson.

It was ——just as we had finished this a well-known young man about town rushed frantically into the office. He was too excited to take a seat, but at once rushed into the subject: "Somebody told me just now how you was going to have it in your paper in the morning that my dog had got licked today by a stray bench-legged fice." We mildly explained that The News was a strictly moral paper, a necessity in every family, and disclaimed any intention of chronicling any dog fight of any kind whatsoever in its columns. "Well its all right then, but don't you forget it that my dog can lick any dog of his inches in the world, and when it comes to bench-legged fices—well, he just chaws 'em up, sir, literally chaws 'em up." He turned and departed, but somehow he seemed to carry the beautiful recollections of the cloud-land with him. Let them go. Pleasant dreams never last long in a newspaper office, anyhow.

Racing Notes.—Cash Clay by Wanderer won the mile heat race at Chicago Wednesday. The first heat was run in 1:42½ and was won by six inches.

The Coney Island Derby was won by Grenada carrying 118 pounds in 2:40½. In the English Derby the distance is the same, a mile and a half, but the weights are 4 pounds higher. But the best time the English event was ever run in is 2:43 which was Kettledrum's time in 1861 and Blair Athol's 1864.

The two-mile hurdle race at Coney Island, Thursday, was won by Ventilator with 135 pounds on his back in 3:48½. This is the best time at the weight on record, although Tom Leathers in 1875 ran the same distance in 3:47½, but he only carried 117 pounds. On last Thursday Long Taw and Warfield each ran a mile and a half in 2:38½. Long Taw at Chicago, and Warfield at Coney Island.

The Drought.—A large number of farmers were in town yesterday and all of them were complaining of the dry weather. And really their complaints seem well founded. While the cotton, where it has come up, has done and is doing well, the oat crop has been an almost entire failure, and the corn is entirely ruined. No one will make a fourth of a corn crop, and one of the best farmers in Wake told us that he was cutting down his corn for stock feed because it was impossible for the ears to mature even with future good seasons.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The census gives Greensboro a population of 2,130 people. The *Patriot* says that if the suburbs outside were included, 5,000 would be the figures. The deaths for the year ending January 31, 1880, were 27, rather more than one to the hundred.

Wilson Collegiate Institute celebrated its commencement exercises during the past week. It has had 97 pupils during the year and is in all respects prosperous, as it deserves to be. Hugh F. Murray, Esq., and Judge Merrimon delivered the annual addresses.

The Newton *Enterprise* says that on the 19th inst., "Mr. Levi Robinson, brother of Sheriff J. A. Robinson, was hauling in his wheat and was riding on top of a load when by some means he was thrown to the ground, striking on his head and fracturing his skull. He lingered until Monday, when death relieved him of his sufferings."

Davidson College has now available assets amounting to $88,500, and real estate worth $150,000. Its debt is $1,812, having been this year decreased $512. Its condition is regarded as very flourishing, and yet gratuitous instruction has been given during the past year to exactly one-half of its students, among them fifteen ministers' sons and nineteen candidates for the ministry.

The receipts by the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1880, were $94,114.58; disbursements $83,035.30. The earnings of the Road, over operating expenses, were as follows: Judgments paid, $2,829.76; coupons $11,320.00; taxes, State, county, &c., $3,289.75; debt United States Government, $2,420.78; repairs at Morehead City wharf, in consequence of storm, $3,999.05; balance in Treasury, $8,231.72. Total, $32,091.72. President Whitford says to the stockholders: "It may be gratifying to you to learn that immediately after the Road came into the possession of the present management, the assessment on your property was nearly doubled in some of the counties through which it runs and greatly increased in all. The stock also has been enhanced to figures that make it now an object of interest in the stock market."

State Political Items:—

Maj. Charles M. Stedman is the North Carolina representative on the committee to inform the Cincinnati nominees of their nomination.

Senator Matt W. Ransom is the North Carolina member of the Democratic National Committee appointed by the Cincinnati Convention.

The Central Democratic Executive Committee will meet in this city next Thursday at 1 o'clock.

The Republican State Executive Committee will meet in Raleigh on Tuesday, July 6th.

Tricked and Tracked.

BY MARY MARK-LEMON.

Part I.—Tricked.

I am the wife of an English officer, and, at the time of which I write, was residing in Paris. Late in June my husband had received orders to be in readiness to sail with his regiment for C. the following month; but, as his absence was not likely to be of long duration, I had decided not to accompany him, and had determined to make Paris my head-quarters during the time of our enforced separation.

The preparation for his departure had to be pressed forward with all expedition, and, as is so often the case when time is valuable, every possible difficulty seemed to crop up to hinder the progress of our work.

The culminating point at last arrived, when my husband's body-servant fell suddenly ill and sent in his resignation the very week they were expected to start. We at once made inquiries on all sides for a man competent of filling the vacant post. In this instance fortune favored us. Just as we were beginning to despair of success, a Frenchman, who spoke very tolerable English, applied for the situation, and his references being satisfactory, we hastily engaged him, heartily glad to have brought an unpleasant affair to so fortunate a conclusion.

Although I had many friends residing in Paris, I had no near relations I could ask to remain with me during my temporary exile; my husband's people all lived in Ireland, and, with the exception of a few scattered cousins, my only existing relative was one brother (some years younger than myself,) to whom I was greatly attached, but who for years past had been a source of constant anxiety to me by reason of his wild and reckless manner of living. My husband had assisted him in numerous difficulties, but his patience had at last become exhausted; and he had had to tell my brother plainly and decisively that only in case of extremity, such as illness which should really incapacitate him for work, or from some such urgent cause, would he supply him again with pecuniary help. Several letters passed between them at this period; then followed an interval of silence, which had remained unbroken up to the time of which I write. This naturally caused me much uneasiness at times; but I could only hope he had at length felt the necessity of putting his shoulder to the wheel, and was striving to regain the good name he had lost by his own foolish conduct.

Time passed slowly away. Many of my friends had returned to England for the winter, and I was more than ever alone; my husband had now been gone some months, and, although his letters began to breathe a vague hope of his return, I knew that some time must yet elapse before we should meet again. One evening (I remember it was the 22d of January), I was sitting by myself, vainly trying to get interested in the book I was reading, when a note was brought me by one of the servants of the hotel, who said the bearer was waiting my reply. The letter was neatly folded, and addressed in a woman's handwriting to "The Lady of Captain Ralph Branscombe," and was marked "Private." It was, however, rather a strange-looking document; and breaking the seal in a spirit of curiosity, I read the following:

"Madame,—I write this to you on behalf of your brother, Monsieur Richard Willoughby, who lies at this house dying. Would you see him alive you must come at once—without hesitation. Madame, the poor gentleman is very sick—sick to death in mind and body; for he lies in fear of arrest, and worse than arrest, even in his dying state. He prays you ask your husband to assist him, as he promised, in this, his last sore strait. No one but Captain Branscombe may accompany you, or know of your errand; you must bring with you fifty pounds in gold, if possible. English money will do, but not notes. Your escort will only be a little child, but he knows every turn of the way you will have to traverse. Come on foot—to drive might excite suspicion. Monsieur repeats, no one but 'Ralph' may come with you; he is too ill to write anything more than his name, which I enclose."

Here followed a few directions about the way we were to take, and an injunction to bring the letter to guide myself with. Then the name "Marie Toisseau." Inclosed was a scrap of paper bearing my brother's signature, which I saw at once was genuine.

I turned cold as I finished the perusal of this letter, but commanding my voice as well as I was able, I bade the servant send the bearer to me at once, I was not left long in suspense; the door of the *salon* soon re-opened, and a little figure appeared on the threshold. A fragile-looking boy, about eleven years of age, dressed in a dark-blue blouse, which hung loosely about him, and wearing on his head a red knitted fisherman's cap, which was pulled down low on his forehead—a boy whose pale face was lighted up with large dark eyes, their long drooping lashes sweeping his delicate cheeks. He shut the door softly behind him, and gave a swift, searching glance around the room; then, as though abashed by my presence, he stood with downcast eyes, and his hands loosely folded before him, awaiting my questioning.

"My boy," I said, addressing him in French, "can you conduct me to this gentleman who is so ill?"

Again his dark eyes wandered about the room, as though to reassure himself that we were alone, and then he replied softly in English, though with a foreign accent,

"Surely, madame, I will; but it must be with all speed, or it will be a lost journey."

Telling him to wait for me where he was, I left the room, and hastened to prepare for my expedition. My heart sank within me at the idea of venturing out into the night with no other protector than the little child waiting below; but I nerved myself to perform the duty I felt had fallen across my path, and made up my mind to act as became a soldier's wife—fearlessly. I had about thirty sovereigns in my possession, as it happened; and making up the sum required as nearly as I could in French money, I placed it carefully in a small bag, which I hung on my arm. Dressing myself in a dark bonnet and travelling cloak, I descended quietly to my apartment, without giving intimation of my departure to any one. The child stood precisely as I had left him, with the light falling on his pale face, and his hands loosely locked in one another. I told him I was ready to start, and walked to the table by which I had been sitting to get the letter the woman had written, and which had caused me so much anxiety.

The boy then approached me, and, taking my hand in his cold ones, said, in a whisper, as his piteous eyes filled with tears:

"Madame, the gentleman bade me say to you, for the love of Heaven, and for the sake of your dead mother, bring the money."

I showed him the little sack I carried under my cloak, and he was satisfied; we then left the hotel silently, scarcely noticed by the servants busied about the entrance-hall. Once out in the open air, I seemed to breathe more freely; but my heart was too heavy for speaking, and we pursued our way in silence.

The noise of the traffic, the lights of the shops streaming across our path, and the number of foot-passengers passing and repassing us, bewildered me at first, all unaccustomed as I was to walking through the streets so late; but we pressed steadily on through the ever-changing crowd, and people seemed too intent on their own business to take much heed of two wayfarers like ourselves. After a time we turned into a less frequented part of the town, and the lights became less brilliant and the streets more deserted. Suddenly the boy stopped, and seemed uncertain as to which road he should take. He paused a moment: then, turning to me, said:

"Madame, I fear I have missed my way a little; but my mother told me she would give some directions in her letter: will madame give it to me that I may right myself?"

Without thinking, I handed him his mother's letter; and, standing beneath a neighboring lamp, he read over slowly the directions contained in the note; then, holding it still open in his hand, he resumed his walk, referring to it every now and then, as though still in doubt as to our whereabouts. There was a certain mysterious quiet about the neighborhood we were in that preyed upon my spirits—a certain silence I could not fathom; and my courage began to flag strangely as we continued our lonely road. I experienced a sensation of intense relief, therefore, when my young guide stopped suddenly before a tall dark house in a quiet street, and I listened eagerly for an answer to his gentle tap at the closed door. A voice from within asked softly, in French: "How fares it, my son?" and in English the boy answered: "Safely and fairly; open the door." The door was then unbarred and opened, without the least noise, just wide enough to admit us; and we entered a hall lighted by a small lamp held by a tall woman poorly clad. The flickering flame of the lamp gave forth so dim a light that I could not distinguish her features, and she spoke in a voice scarcely above a whisper. I inquired eagerly for my brother, and begged her to conduct me to him at once. She shook her head sadly, and then said:

"Ah, madame, your coming may do great things for him; you will be able to ease the poor mind that runs on nothing but money, money, day and night, without ceasing."

She barred the door by which we had entered, and then preceded me up a broken staircase, the boy following us with the feeble oil-lamp. The house sounded hollow, and our footsteps echoed drearily as we went. Presently we stopped before the door of a room which I imagine to have been at the back of the house, and the woman entering first, beckoned me to follow her.

In one corner of a large almost empty apartment was a bed, shrouded by thick dark curtains; in the grate a low charcoal fire was burning. I made at once for the corner where the bed was, and was about to undraw the curtains which concealed from my view the poor boy I had come so mysteriously to visit. Suddenly from behind me a cloth was tied tightly over the whole of my face, a strange burning sense of suffocation overspread my senses, and I remember nothing more; all was silence, darkness, a hideous blank, until I awoke in my bedroom at the Hotel de L., with my head aching strangely and a benumbed sensation pervading my whole frame. My maid, an English doctor with whom I was slightly acquainted, and another doctor who was a stranger to me, were anxiously watching for my return to consciousness. It was quite light, and the sun was shining into the room. As one by one the events of the preceding night rose before my mind, I was utterly at a loss to imagine how I had been rescued from that horrible house and brought back to the hotel in safety.

The story was soon told. The night-porter, coming on duty at 1 o'clock, had found me lying on the steps leading to the side-door of the hotel, which opened into an unfrequented passage or street. Finding I was unconscious, he had summoned the day-porter, who was waiting for him, to render assistance, and this man, knowing me by sight, identified me as a lady staying in the hotel. He at once roused the house. My maid (who was waiting up for me, wondering and alarmed at my prolonged absence) speedily procured the services of two medical men from the adjoining neighborhood, and they had since been using every method to restore me to consciousness, when I might perchance unfold the mystery of my strange return.

There was no trace of any violence having been used, nor any proof by which they could discover where I had been. The only thing they found upon me, which was not my own, was a handkerchief tightly clasped in my hand, on which were embroidered my brother Richard's initials, and which I at once recognized as having been worked by me some years previously for my unhappy brother. The money had, of course, all been taken; also the ring, brooch and locket I had worn. My wedding ring was left, and the bag in which I had put the money was still hanging from my arm.

As soon as I was able I told the doctors all I could remember of the past night's experiences, and, at the conclusion of the recital, they both advised me to put the matter into the hands of the police. I entreated that this might be done as privately as possible; my brother's name being so much mixed up in the affair that outsiders would most probably be led to believe that he was an accomplice in the robbery, though in my own mind I felt certain he was more sinned against than sinning.

The sergeant of police who waited on me showed great interest in my adventure; but I could plainly see that, notwithstanding all his civility, his suspicions pointed at once to my brother as chief agent in the case. I could swear to the signature being genuine; the handkerchief, too, I recognized. Alas, it really seemed only too certain that my brother had at all events been the companion of these people, and must have discussed our affairs freely with them, even if he were not criminally concerned in the dark transaction.

The Parisian police made every effort to trace the offenders, but in vain; house after house was searched in the quarter to which I believed myself to have been taken, but no trace of the woman or child could be found. And so for a time the matter dropped.

Part II—Tracked.

Two years passed, and the night of my strange adventure in Paris had become almost like a dream to me. We left France after my husband's return from abroad, and, on his quitting the army, we took up our residence in London. I had meanwhile received several letters from my brother, written from the Cape, and, in answer to one I wrote him in reference to the robbery, he replied with the most solemn assertions of his entire ignorance of the transaction. I believed him, my husband was silent on the subject, and I felt thankful the Cape was so far off. We seldom referred to the circumstances before recorded, for I could not bear to recall the horrors of that evening in the dark, desolate house.

One morning, however, I was startled by my husband saying suddenly, as he looked up from a letter he was reading:

"I say, Madge, they think they have found a clew at last to your Parisian exploit; read that."

He passed me over an official-looking letter, and I read what follows:

"Bureau de Police, Paris.

"*To Captain Branscombe:*

"Monsieur,—We believe we have in custody the boy who acted so prominent a part in the robbery committed on madame your wife in January, 1869. He is concerned in an affair which bears a close resemblance to the one in which your lady was the victim. Will she come herself, and, if she can, identify him, and thus help to clear up a matter which has long puzzled us all? "C."

The thought of proceeding in this case was at first very distasteful to me; but so much might be brought to light by my making the effort that I resolved, by Ralph's advice, to face the disagreeable task; and accordingly we started for Paris that night.

I will not enter into the details of the case then under examination; suffice to say it was a robbery committed on the wife of Colonel Styles, under circumstances closely resembling those of which I was made the dupe. In this instance, however, a boy had been seized on suspicion, and it was this same boy I was called on to identify. I had not much difficulty in the matter; although he had altered in the time that had elapsed since that memorable evening, there were still those remarkable eyes, with their long, drooping lashes, and the pale, delicate face, to bear witness to his identity; and without the least hesitation I declared him to be the same boy who had guided me to the house where I had been robbed on the evening of January 22, 1869.

The boy did not seem at all disconcerted at my recognition, and even smiled in a slightly supercilious manner, as though he felt himself secure from any discovery resulting from my identification. The authorities had been unable, as yet, to elicit any information from him. He baffled all their attempts at questioning him with a skill and cunning almost incredible in so young an offender. All at once I was surprised at an exclamation from my husband, who stood near me:

"Good heavens!" he said, half audibly, "I believe I see through the whole plan; what a blockhead I was not to have thought of it before! But it was neatly planned and carried out; by Jove it was!"

He crossed the hall to where Colonel Styles was sitting, and, after speaking to him for a few minutes in a low, hurried manner, he asked leave to call a witness, who he believed might throw some light on the matter in hand. Permission having been granted, he said in a loud voice:

"The man calling himself Jules Fetier, body-servant to Colonel Styles, and now present in this hall, is requested to stand forward."

For the first time since our entrance the boy's face fell, and he looked perplexed and rather dismayed. There was a movement in the crowd, as though some one was trying to effect a departure from the door; but the attempt being promptly frustrated, I saw them lead into the witness-box the French servant who had accompanied my husband abroad, but who had left his service on his return to England. After some time passed in making inquiries, and eliciting very little from the cautious man before us, he was searched, and many letters of his present employers were found upon him; also a pocket-book, which contained memoranda proving a great deal against himself and his two accomplices—his wife and the boy in the dock before us. No one else seemed concerned in his fraudulent transactions.

On further search the whole system of his roguery was unfolded piece by piece. He would take service with gentlemen about to travel, imposing on their credulity with false references, and gaining their confidence by his well-trained demeanor and intelligent conversation. Once safely out of the country, he would commence his nefarious schemes, and, with the aid of his clever wife and child, carry them out successfully. Nothing was ever forgotten that could lead to the desired end. No fraud was started until the details had been thoroughly mastered by his accomplices, and the plan well matured. It is impossible to say how many people he had defrauded in different ways.

He had soon found out how matters stood between my husband and brother—partly from his own researches and partly from a conversation he overheard between his master and a brother officer—and, considering the situation a capital one for practicing his system upon, he had at once communicated with his wife and unfolded his plans to her, sending her the signature abstracted from one of Richard's letters to act as a decoy, and also the handkerchief which Ralph happened to have taken among his own, to throw suspicion on my brother as being accessory to the robbery.

Before the examination concluded the sergeant, who had been so long on the lookout for the perpetrators of the deed, asked my husband how he had recognized the boy as being the son of his former servant. Ralph laughed slightly as he replied:

"I believe I should have made the best detective of you all had I been on the spot. I thought I recalled the boy's features as being in some way familiar to me, but could not determine of whom he reminded me; however, as he stooped to speak to the warder, the mystery was revealed in a moment by a strange stroke of luck."

Turning to the boy, who had lost his courageous air and was looking crestfallen and frightened, my husband bade him hold down his head. For the moment he refused, but on the order being peremptorily repeated he obeyed reluctantly.

From one side of his head to the other, contrasting strangely with his thick, dark curls, was a streak of white hair about half an inch wide, which shone like silver in the sunlight; then bidding the elder man remove the cap he wore, he bade him also stoop forward, which he did, with a muttered exclamation; and there again we saw the same strange white band shine out on his closely-cropped head.

No link seemed wanting to complete the chain of evidence against the offenders, and the elder was at length forced to admit that the proofs were too strong for him to battle against. He begged that his wife, to whom he seemed really attached, might be treated leniently, as she was slowly but surely dying from cancer. The statement was afterward proved to be correct, and the woman was removed to a hospital, where she lingered but a short time. The father and son were fully committed for trial, and duly found guilty. The sentences imposed upon them were of a severe nature, owing to the number of accusations brought against them.

I can only hope that when their term of imprisonment has expired they may find people less easy to impose upon and better able to resist their machinations than was the lady of Captain Ralph Branscombe, who fell so easy a prey to their duplicity and cunning that memorable evening of January 22, 1869.

City Business Items.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker have received a large assortment of Ladies' Leather Belts.

Just opened—a choice line of Cotton Trimmings and new Swiss Trimmings, new Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
W. H. & R. S. Tucker.

Ladies' linen ulsters—all sizes and lengths. Well made and nicely finished.
W. H. & R. S. Tucker.

The coolest and the pleasantest wearing goods for the hot season is Queen's Cloth Suits. A large lot just received at
R. B. Andrews & Co.,
Clothiers and Hatters.

To those who love the beautiful in Architecture.—Call and see the house just completed for C. S. Allen, on Harrington street, by Ruffin Roles, of Raleigh. The design is original, new, and the work exquisitely executed; the house cannot be surpassed for comfort and elegance, and the ornamentation is not equalled in the city. It has attracted much attention and the universal opinion is that it is the neatest, most beautiful and handsomely finished residence in the city.
june 26—d&w 6m

They are Here!—Another lot of those new patent Over-Draw Checks for Bridles, with metalic holders. We also have a nice assortment of lap dusters, scrims, hoods, nets, ear tips, and always on hand a large stock of wagon, buggy and riding whips. A good variety of harness, saddles, bridles, halters, &c., of our own manufacture. We believe in patronizing home industries, and hope our friends will encourage us by giving us orders.
E. F. Wyatt & Sons,
Martin Street.

Family Groceries, a large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily. Strictly first-class. Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Bailey's North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskies; the celebrated Pop-corn Whisky, eight years old. Peyton Graveley's Chewing Tobacco.
Andrews & Ferrall.

Ice for sale by N. A. Blake, opposite the Market. Will be delivered morning and evening by leaving orders at his ice deposit.

To the Members of the Convention:—While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to stop in the Hardware, Stove and House-furnishing Store of J. C. Brewster, where you will find all the novelties of the season. The celebrated XX Cot, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand Tin roofing and job work all kinds a specialty.
J. C. Brewster,
Holleman Building,
Raleigh, N. C.

Corned Beef.—Ferris's Fulton Market Beef and Beef Tongues. Smoked Beef sliced or shaved to order.
E. J. Hardin.

The Best of Plain Crackers is the Lunch Milk Biscuit. 15c. per pound. A fresh lot just received. Also, fine Soda Crackers in tin and paper boxes, and the best 10c. Soda Cracker in the city.
E. J. Hardin.

Why throw your old clothes away? Carry them to the Raleigh Dye Works and have them dyed or cleaned to look new. Morgan street, 2 doors west Presbyterian Church.
Browder & Rogers,
Proprietors.

Gentlemens' Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, &c., dyed or cleaned without ripping, at the Raleigh Dye Works, Morgan street, 2 doors west Presbyterian Church.
Browder & Rogers,
Dyers and Scourers.

At Yeargan, Petty & Co., the greatest variety and quantity and quality of towels, all sizes and kinds—Huckaback, Honeycomb, Corrigated, Terry, Russian Bath, Damask, Bleached and Unbleached, Striped, Plaid and Plain; Table Damasks, all widths; Turkey Red Damasks, White Damasks, One-half White Damasks, Doyles and Table Napkins to match. We will sell these goods at prices that cannot be competed with.
Yeargan, Petty & Co.

Received to-day and for sale cheap, 100 dozen Fans, 100 dozen Shirts, 3 cases Prints, 12 cases Boots and Shoes, 7 bales Domestics, 700 dozen Coates' Spool Cotton, at Woolcott's Wholesale and Retail Stores, Hargett and Wilmington streets.

Special Notices.

Neuralgine—This is an Internal Remedy that never fails to cure Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Quinine, Opium, Morphine, Chloral or Narcotic of any kind. Quick and perfectly safe in its action, it commends itself to the afflicted. Sold by Pescud, Lee & Co. and Wm. Simpson. eod.

Neuralgine—This Specific for Neuralgia and Headache is not offered to the public as a KING CURE ALL, but is only good for Neuralgia and Headache. For these troubles it is unfailing. Every bottle guaranteed if taken according to directions. Sold by Pescud, Lee & Co. and Wm. Simpson. eod.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Haywood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—RARE OPportunity to purchase an established and paying Democratic weekly newspaper and job office in one of the most delightful towns in Western North Carolina. Satisfactory reasons for selling. One thousand dollars cash required. Those who mean business will learn full particulars by addressing (enclosing a self-addressed postal),
E. L. C. WARD,
Murfreesboro, N. C.

☞State papers will confer a favor by copying the above. je27-tf.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY.....JUNE 27, 1880

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Money steady at 2a3. Exchange—long, 4.84½; short, 4.87. State bonds dull; Governments firm.

Cotton dull; sales 838 bales; uplands 11⅞; Orleans 12. Futures steady, at the following quotations: July 11.61; August 11.64; September 11.13; October 10.71; November 10.59.

Flour dull. Wheat firmer. Corn dull. Pork heavy at $12.25. Lard weak at $7.15. Spirits turpentine 29. Rosin $1.40. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor. Wheat—Southern irregular and higher; Western higher and firm; Southern red $1.14a1.19⅛; No. 2 Western winter red—spot $1.20⅛; June delivery $1.20¼a1.20½; July $1.09⅜a1.09½; August $1.06⅜a1.06½; September $1.06¼a1.06½. Corn—Southern steady and quiet; Western dull and easy; Southern white 57; yellow 54.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—Noon.—Cotton easier but not quotably lower; uplands 6⅜; Orleans 6⅜; receipts 12,300 bales—American 11,700; sales 4,000; for speculation and export 500; uplands, low middling clause, June delivery 6 11-16; June and July 6 21-32; July and August 6⅜; August and September 6⅜; September and October 6 15-32; October and November 6⅜; futures firm. Lard 37.

MARKET REPORT--MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Money 2a3. Exchange 4.84½. Government bonds quiet and firm; five per cents. 1.03⅜; four-and-a-half per cents. 1.09⅞; four per cents 1.08⅝. State bonds dull.

Cotton dull; sales to-day 748 bales; last evening 90; uplands 11⅞; Orleans 12; total net receipts 2,949; exports to Great Britain 456; continent 447; net receipts 226. Futures closed quiet but steady, with sales of 34,000 bales at the following quotations: June 11.64a11.65; July 11.64a11.66; August 11.68; September 11.18; October 10.77a10.78; November 10.62 a10.64; December 10.62a10.64; January 10.69a 10.71.

Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat variable, closing steady at about yesterday's prices; ungraded $1 08⅝a1.17½. Corn about ½c. lower and moderately active; ungraded 46a51. Oats heavy and 1a1½ lower; No. 3 31a32. Hops fairly active and strong; yearlings 7a18. Coffee firm and in fair demand; Rio 14½. Sugar firm and quiet; centrifugal $8.44; New Orleans 7⅞a8⅛; refined in better demand; standard "A" 9⅛a9¼. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice unchanged and quiet. Rosin quiet and unchanged. Spirits turpentine steady at 29a29½. Wool unchanged and dull. Pork shade easier at $12.30a12.40. Middles firm and quiet for long clear. Lard easier and moderately active at $7.15a7.30, the latter choice. Whisky nominal at $1.12a1.13. Freights dull.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull at 90. Corn quiet and steady at 41½. Oats dull at 32. Pork buoyant at $12.25. Lard steady at 7. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders $4.60; sides $7.30. Bacon easier; shoulders $5.12½; sides $8.12½; sugar-cured hams 9⅞a10½. Whisky steady at $1.07.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Flour in light demand; holders firm, with unchanged prices. Wheat dull. Corn—No. 2 mixed 39. Oats dull and drooping at 30. Pork steady at $12. Lard dull and nominal at $6.70. Bulk meats dull, shoulders $4.50; sides $6.90. Bacon steady; shoulders 5½; sides 8. Whisky active and firm at $1 07. Sugar steady; New Orleans 7⅛a8¼. Hogs active and firm at $3.25a3.90 for light.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio (cargoes), ordinary to prime 12¾a15¾. Sugar quiet; "A" soft 9⅛a9⅜. Whisky unchanged. Freights unchanged.

JUNE 26.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston nominal and lower to sell at 11⅛, 10½, 9⅜, net receipts 393 bales; Norfolk dull at 11⅛a11½, net receipts 560 bales; Baltimore quiet, 11⅜, 11½, 10½, net receipts none; Boston dull, 12, 11⅜, 10½, net receipts 812 bales; Wilmington quiet, 11, 10 7-16, 9⅜, net receipts 17; Philadelphia quiet, 12½, 11⅝, 10⅜, net receipts none; Savannah quiet, 11⅛, 10½, 9½, net receipts 346 bales; New Orleans quiet, 11⅞, 11⅛, 10½, net receipts 472 bales; Mobile dull and nominal, 11½, 10⅜, 9⅜, net receipts 70 bales; Memphis easy, 11¼, net receipts 87 bales; Augusta quiet and steady, 11, 10½, 9½, net receipts 9 bales; Charleston, steady for good 11½, 11¼, 10¼, net receipts 51 bales.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, June 26, 1880

Middling	11⅛
Strict Low Middling	11
Low Middling	10½
Strict Good Ordinary	
Good Ordinary	
Middling Stains	
Low Middling Stains	10

Tone of market dull.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY

LEN. H. ADAMS,

Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, June 25, 1880.

Apples, dried	$ 8 a	
Bacon, N. C., hog round	9 a	10
" " hams	12 a	13
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	7 a	8
" " shoulders,	6 a	
Butter, North Carolina,	20 a	30
Beeswax	18 a	20
Corn	67½a	70
Corn Meal	67½a	
Coffee, prime Rio	16 a	17
" good "	14 a	17½
Chickens, Spring	20 a	25
Eggs, per dozen	15 a	17½
Flour, North Carolina	6 75 a	7 50
Molassses, Cuba	35 a	45
Oats, shelled	55 a	
Peaches, peeled	12½ ₱ lb.	
" unpeeled	7 "	8
Peas, white, per bushel	1 25 a	
" stock, "	10 0 a	
Pork, North Carolina	6 a	7
Rags, mixed	1¼a	
" cotton	2¼	
Sugar, white	10 a	11
" yellow	9 a	10
Syrup, S. H	25 a	28
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 70 a	
Sweet potatoes	75 a 80	
Timothy hay	1 30 a	
Irish potatoes	1 20 a	
FURS—Otter	5 00	
Mink	75	
Fox	90	
Coon	35	
Muskrat	10	
Rabbits	3	

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, June 26.]

The market yesterday closed dull; unchanged.

Good Middling	11
Middling	10⅞
Strict Low Middling	10⅜
Low Middling	10⅛

Receipts for the week, 259 bales.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, June 26.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market quoted steady at 26 cents per gallon for regular packages. Sales reported of 450 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market quoted firm at $1.02½ for strained and $1.07½ for good strained, with sales of 1,000 bbls. strained and 800 bbls. good strained at quotations. In fine rosins sales were reported of 50 bbls. Window Glass at $3.37½.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at $2.00 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $1.70 for yellow dip and $2.75 per bbl; for virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet without sales. The following were the official quotations:—

Ordinary	— cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	9⅜ " "
Strict Good Ordinary	— " "
Low Middling	10 7-16 " "
Middling	11 " "
Good Middling	11⅜ " "

PEANUTS.—The market was quiet with sales at 35@50 cents for shelling stock, 65@70 cents for ordinary, 75 cents for prime, 85 cents for extra prime, 90@95 for fancy, and $1.00@1.05 for extra fancy.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	— bales.
Spirits turpentine	252 casks.
Rosin	720 bbls.
Tar	— "
Crude turpentine	276 "

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

—AT—

Jos. P. Gulley's Old Stand,

RALEIGH, N. C.

In order to supply the increasing demand for goods at this

Old-Established House,

I have laid in a

COMPLETE STOCK,

To which I invite the attention of my old wholesale and retail customers, and all who may wish to buy.

The stock is full in every branch, including

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
WHITE GOODS, ETC.

Coats' Celebrated Six-cord Spool Cotton and Miles' and Boyden's Shoes, all styles, specialties.

Terms Cash. Prices right.

J. P. GULLEY.

till aug 20

SPRING AND SUMMER.

The largest, most varied and complete stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Carpets, Fancy Goods

EMBROIDERIES,

Laces, Edgings, White Goods, Scotch Lawns, French Twills, Victoria Lawns, Organdies, Swiss Brocade and Mull, India Muslins, Hair Cord Piques, Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Bleach Goods,

Sea Island Cotton Percales,

CHAMBRAY PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, 10¼, BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS,
Colored Damasks for FRUIT CLOTHS
Linen Sheetings,
Irish Linens,
Basket Wove Linen,
Linen and Silk Mixtures for Ladies and Boys' wear,
Lace and Bunting Curtains in sets, 2½ yds., 3½, and 4 yds.
GLOVES, KID, (OUR OWN MAKE) LISLE, LACE MITTS.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!!

BUNTINGS, all colors, all widths
Lace Buntings, French Debeges, Mohair Debeges, Dentelles, Segonia Suitings
Silk and Linen and Silk and Woo Mixtures, Poplins, Irish Poplins,

English Bombazines,

MOHAIRS, ALPACAS,
BRILLIANTINES.

LAWNS, LAWNS,

Fast colors, good styles, 6¼c.

Calicoes, Calicoes!

THE BEST | THE BEST

YEARGAN, PETTY & CO'S.

No. 30, Fayetteville Street,

july 1, '80 Raleigh, N. C

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

THAT VERY DESIRABLE, HANDsome and commodious residence of J. W. Watson, situated on Newbern Avenue, one of the principal thoroughfares of the City. All necessary outhouses, stables, &c. Gas all through the house. The best water in the city. Also several other residen ces, all within three squares of the Capitol. For particulars call on

T. L. LOVE,

je22-1m. Wilmington street.

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AND FOR ALL KINDS OF

STAPLE STATIONERY.

WRITING PAPERS—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes.

BLANK BOOKS, of all grades.
ENVELOPES, of all sizes and colors and qualities.
SCHOOL SLATES, best quality, all sizes.
SLATE and LEAD PENCILS.
PENS, INKS, MUCILAGE, ETC., ETC.

Those who favor us with their orders, by mail or in person, may rely upon having them filled promptly, and at prices which we believe to be quite as low as can be had in this market. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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ENGINES FOR GINNING AND THRESHING.

SAW MILLS,

Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Machinery Generally.

May 11d&wly.

W. E. TANNER & CO.,

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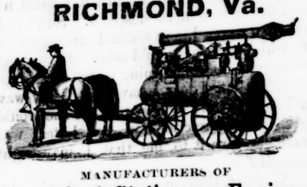
IRON WORKS,

6th and 7th, and Canal Streets,

RICHMOND, Va.



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AND OTHER MACHINERY.

Our Patent Spark Extinguisher

IS THE ONLY PERFECT ONE.

Williamson & Upchurch, Raleigh, N. C.; W. B. Griffith & Co., Charlotte; Price & Co., Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C.; K. R. Baugham, Rich Square, N. C., Gen'l Agent in Eastern North Carolina; A. B. Hill, Agent, Scotland Neck; W. P. Baugham, Agent, Washington, N. C.; W. A. Barber, Agent, Edenton, N. C.; Col. Jno. Ashford, Agent, Clinton, N. C.

mh31-1y-d&w.

GROCERIES.

Groceries, Groceries.

We would respectfully inform our patrons and friends, and the public generally, that we keep constantly on hand a large supply of heavy groceries and farmers supplies, consisting of

CORN,
HAY,
MEAL,
FLOUR,
SUGARS,
COFFEE,
CUBA MOLASSES,
BULK MEAT,
SALT,
LARD,
SUGAR
CURED and N. C. HAMS,
N. C. CUT HERRINGS,
PLOWS,
CASTINGS,
COTTON HOES, &c.,

Indeed everything usually kept in a wholesale grocery and supply store, which we will sell low for cash, or on

CROP TIME

when satisfactory arrangements can be made. We are also agents for Hyman's and Dancy's and Baker's Standard Ammoniated Phosphates. Persons wishing such goods will please call and see us or send their orders.

We solicit consignments of country produce, which we will sell on commission and make prompt returns.

JOHNSON & WIGGS,

Raleigh, N. C.

EDWARD J. HARDIN,

GROCER,

Fayetteville, Street, Raleigh, N. C.,

DEALER IN

FINE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MEATS

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN ALES,

PORTERS, CANNED GOODS, FANCY GROCERIES, AND FIRST CLASS PROVISIONS

GENERALLY.

SOLE AGENT FOR THIS MARKET FOR

Robertson County (Tenn.) Rye Whiskies.

Summerdean (Va. Valley) Rye Whisky.

The "Capadura" Half-Dime Cigar.

C. D. Boss Co.'s Lunch Milk Biscuit, the best of all plain crackers,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Orders from a distance ACCOMPANIED BY CASH or satisfactory reference, PROMPTLY FILLED by Express or otherwise.

E. J. HARDIN.

may 24-1y

NOTICE.

By virtue of an Order of Sale made in the civil action entitled B. F. Moore against Albert Pharr, at the Spring Term, 1878, of the Superior Court of Wake county, I will, on

MONDAY, the 28th day of June next,

sell for CASH, at the Court House door in Raleigh, the parcel of land near the southern limits of Raleigh, lying on the Fayetteville Road, on which Albert Pharr now resides.

JOHN GATLING,

May11-6w Commissioner.

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STEAM ENGINES.

ENGINES FOR GINNING AND THRESHING.

STATIONARY, PORTABLE,

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Power and Hand Presses,

Unsurpassed in Speed and Effect.

Hydraulic and Screw

TOBACCO PRESSES.

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HEADQUARTERS

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THE TALBOTT ENGINES.

More than one thousand Talbott Engines have been sold in North Carolina, and every one has given perfect satisfaction. Our Engines are pronounced by experts and engineers the very height of perfection, and when critically compared, side by side or point by point, with any other Portable Engines, the verdict is always unanimous in our favor. Notice our convenient and well-proportioned Fire Box and see for yourself that it greatly exceeds other makes in special features of advantage, hence comes easy firing, plenty of steam, even with poor fuel, and no "straining" or burning out to keep up the power. Notice the complete water front, water bottom and water sides, all around the Fire Box, by which every particle of heat is utilized. Observe the beautiful model and perfect symmetry of every part, and especially the elegant workmanship and thoroughness with which every part and piece is put together; the extra quality of every pound of material in it; its perfect safety from fire or explosion; the extra fine quality of trimmings used. In a word, go over our Engines from end to end, from top to bottom, and you will see a strictly first-class Engine, an Engine that we will guarantee to be the best sold in this country.

Purchasers cannot expect to buy first-class Engines for the same money that they can get the "Cheap John," red, green and blue engines at, but we have always found our purchasers among the intelligent class that want the BEST and are willing to pay a little more for it at the outset, than a second, third or fourth-rate engine would cost, knowing that the BEST will prove the CHEAPEST in the long run. Low price means low quality, with low performance and high repairs. Quality always ascends faster than price.

All our Machinery is fully and specifically warranted, and it is not only our duty but our pleasure to make our pledges as good as coined gold. Talbott & Sons' fifty years experience and standing as manufacturers should have some weight and value with intending purchasers. Send to me descriptive circular and price list. I will sell for same price and give same terms as manufacturers.

WAYNE ALLCOTT,

Manufacturers' Agent.

Dealer in all kinds of Machinery,

je23-tjy2 RALEIGH, N. C.

ALLEN & CRAM,

Iron and Brass Founders

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RALEIGH, N. C.,

Manufacturers and Importers of the following goods:

ENGINES,

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

Cotton Gins, Power Presses, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows and Plow Castings, Machine Castings and Forgings.

THE NEW VIRGINIA FEED CUTTER.

It is simple and durable, has no gear to get out of order.

Plans and estimates made for the manufacture and arrangement of Machinery.

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Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of BIBLES,

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, BOX PAPETERIES, PENS, INKS, PENCILS.

FANCY ARTICLES,
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&c., &c., &c.

Orders solicited, and any book mailed, postage paid, on receipt of the catalogue price.

Orders for music promptly attended to.

oct 7, 1879, 1-tf

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(ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.)

House Building of every Description a Specialty.

AMBER (KILN DRIED), LATHS, SHINGLES, SCROLL WORK, TURNING, PLANING.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION

Estimates and Plans promptly furnished. All work guaranteed.

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FISHING TACKLE.

Important to Fishermen!

PRICES REDUCED ON FISHING TACKLE.

Our stock is now complete, wholesale and retail, cotton, grass, linen, raw, fine silk braid lines. Don't fail to look over our stock before you purchase. We buy direct from the manufacturers and get the best and latest make, on all of which we have reduced prices. All sizes (and less than 60) of the finest American and English brands of Fish Hooks; also the finest collection of Japanese Bamboo Reed Poles ever brought to this market, and a large lot of our country reed poles, cheap gill nett and seine twine, always on hand. Small size Virginia Bacon Hams, nothing better for a hungry fisherman.

L. D. & W. R. WOMBLE,

Grocers and Leather Dealers, corner Hargett and Wilmington Streets

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SEASONABLE GOODS.

"PEERLESS"

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

The Best in the World.

WATER COOLERS,
FLY TRAPS,
IMPROVED FLY FANS.

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BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

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RALEIGH, N. C.,

HARDWARE.

jan 27 '81

Our Cotton Hoes

ARE WARRANTED

THE BEST HOES MADE!

Lasting Twice as Long as Almost any Hoe on the Market.

These celebrated Hoes are forged shank and hoe, from a solid piece of extra refined cast steel. The shank is not welded to the hoe, but solid with the blade.

These Hoes have been known in the United States for OVER FORTY YEARS. Were first introduced in North Carolina eight years ago by

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

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Since which time they have sold over *Two Thousand Dozen.* Each and every Hoe warranted to give satisfaction. Trade supplied.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, Which will not explode.
THE "ALL RIGHT"—THE BEST Cook stove made.
LAFLIN & RAND GUNPOWDER, Orange Mining and Blasting Powders.
AVERELL CHEMICAL PAINTS Mixed for use.
BOLLES' COTTON & TOBACCO HOES.
THE CELEBRATED SHAPLEY Steam Engine.

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WHITE PINE Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c. Full stock always on hand.
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HORSE AND MULE SHOES Full stock always

LIME AND CEMENTS.

BLACKSMITH'S Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.
RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS, Largest stock in the South.
HENRY DISSTON & SON'S Hand Saws and other Tools their make.
HARDWARE of every description.

J. C. BREWSTER,

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated XX Canvas Cot!

Better than a hammock. Can be folded or opened instantly. Is just the thing for Hotels, Offices, Cottages, Sportsmen, &c.

PRICES $2.50 3.00 3.50

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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REFRIGERATORS,
FREEZERS,
WATER COOLERS,
FLORAL SETS,
FLOWER POTS,
FRUIT JARS, &c.

Croquet Sets from $1.00 to $2.00.

HARDWARE,
STOVES AND TINWARE,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISH, GLASS, &c., &c.

J. C. BREWSTER,

Holleman Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.

t oct 1, '80

DRUGGISTS.

WM. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS

—AND—

Agricultural Chemicals.

Full and well assorted lines of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Field and Garden Seeds, Brushes, Trusses, &c.

THE BEST VARIETIES OF

Field and Garden Seeds

JUST RECEIVED.

Fertilizers for Farmers.

Always on hand a full stock of Chemicals for the

Home Manufacture of Fertilizers,

which are offered at low prices and rank with the best artificial manures in the market. These Chemicals are pure, and after being tested by the Department of Agriculture are pronounced fully up to the highest standard.

Send for pamphlet containing formula and testimonials. may 20 '80 tf

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. LAMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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mar 9 22-tf Raleigh, N. C.

RAILROADS.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880.

On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

No. 1.—Leave.	P. M.	No. 2—Leave.	A. M.
Raleigh,	8:00	Hamlet,	2:30
Cary,	8:31	Hoffman,	3:14
Apex,	8:52	Keyser,	3:37
New Hill,	9:12	Blue's,	3:54
Merry Oaks,	9:32	Manly,	4:13
Moncure,	9:51	Winder,	4:37
Osgood,	10:11	Cameron,	4:52
Sanford,	10:36	Sanford,	5:41
Cameron,	11 17	Osgood,	6:02
Winder,	11:37	Moncure,	6:25
Manly,	11:58	Merry Oaks,	6:42
Blue's, A. M.	12:18	New Hill,	7:00
Keyser,	12:36	Apex,	7:23
Hoffman,	1:02	Cary,	7:50
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Hamlet,	1:15	Raleigh,	8:20

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880.

On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, trains on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	A. M.	No. 2—Leave.	P. M.
Raleigh,	8 40	Weldon,	3:20
Mill Brook,	8:55	Midway,	3:35
Neuse,	9 06	Gaston,	3:51
Forestville,	9 22	Summit,	3:58
Wake,	9 26	Littleton,	4.11
Youngsville,	9 37	Brown's,	4.27
Franklinton,	9 56	Macon,	4.40
Kittrells,	10:20	Warrenton,	4.52
Henderson,	10 42	Ridgeway,	5.05
Middleburg,	10.58	Junction,	5.13
Junction,	11 10	Middleburg,	5.24
Ridgeway,	11 19	Henderson,	5.40
Warrenton,	11 33	Kittrells,	6.01
Macon,	11 46	Franklinton,	6.38
Brown's,	11 59	Youngsville,	6.55
Littleton, P. M.	12 13	Wake,	7.06
Summit,	12 29	Forestville,	7.10
Gaston,	12 38	Neuse,	7.25
Midway,	12 54	Mill Brook,	7.3
Arrive—		Arrive at—	
Weldon,	1 10	Raleigh,	7.50

JOHN C. WINDER,

Sup't R & G. and R. & A. A. Railroads.

Petersburg Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Schedule of Trains, to take effect June 14

GOING SOUTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily at	1:07 p m
Arrive at Weldon at	3:20 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS, WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at	7:45 p m
Arrive at Weldon at	12:20 a m

GOING NORTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at	1:10 p m
Arrive at Petersburg at	3:30 p m

FREIGHT WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon daily (except Monday) at	4:20 a m
Arrive at Petersburg at	9:00 a m

First-class coaches will run through between Wilmington and Washington, and sleeping cars on night and day trains. Sleeping car berths can be had for one dollar from Richmond to Baltimore. No change of cars.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

W. J. BROWN,

Dispatcher of Trains.

R. M. SULLY,

je25-tf. General Superintendent.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after May 18, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1.	Leave Wilmington at	6:00 P M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1:27 A M
	" at Charlotte at	7:00 A M
No. 2.	Leave Charlotte at	7:25 P M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	12:32 A M
	" at Wilmington at	8:30 A M

No. 1 train is daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturdays.

No. 2 train is daily except Saturdays.

SHELBY DIVISION: MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 3.	Leave Charlotte	8:00 A M
	Arrive at Shelby	12:00 P M
No 4	Leave Shelby	2:00 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte	6:00 P M

LOCAL FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington	6:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg	4:40 P M
Leaves Charlotte	4:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg	4:00 P M
Leaves Laurinburg	5:30 A M
Arrives at Charlotte	4:20 P M
Leaves Laurinburg	5:00 A M
Arrives at Wilmington	4:15 P M

These trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connections at Charlotte via Statesville, to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville. Also via Spartanburg to Hendersonville, adjacent points and Asheville.

Passengers for Asheville via either route leaving Wilmington at 6 P M, will arrive at destination at 7 P M, next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on through Trains to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V Q JOHNSON,

my 20-tf General Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

BALL SEWING THREAD

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS

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Production Doubled. Again Doubled.

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The Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists Digestion, Strengthens the System, Regulates the Bowels, Purifies the Blood. A Book sent free. Address *Dr. Sanford*, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

je 19-6m